



MRS. ANDREWS.

and Mrs. Andrews together embarked on the troublous sea of matrimony.

This is Captain Andrew's seventh voyage in his non-sinkable craft. He had the choice of several romantic girls, each of whom was willing, even anxious, to accompany him as wife, bosom and crew.

Told in a Few Lines.

Rev. W. D. Sharp, Methodist minister of Charleston, W. Va., has confessed to forgery of checks.

Traces of arsenic were found in the organs of Mrs. Pugh, alleged victim of Mrs. Wirtz, Dayton, Ohio.

Rev. L. A. Hullett, San Francisco, will go to the Philippines to investigate charges of immorality in the army there.

Hamburg-American liner Graf Wartburg, picked up two fishermen who had been lost in a fog on the coast of France for five days. They had had neither food nor drink.

A headlong collision between a northbound passenger train and a freight train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near the Hubbard Springs, Va., death of the head of the train.

Matthew Wilson, white, Rutherford, Tenn., was taken from jail by a mob and his body riddled with bullets. He had tried to assault his 16-year-old son-in-law.

Will of Jos. Benoist, eccentric Frenchman, was upset by the court. He had given \$200,000 to charitable institutions and only a few dollars to relatives.

The Chicago council committee on local transportation has recommended the passage of the ordinance allowing 4-cent fare to all who are compelled to stand up in street cars.

Patronize those who advertise.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1901.

NUMBER 38.

HOODED IN YALE POMP.

Roosevelt and Other Great Men Receive Honorary Degrees.

The ceremonies commemorating the close of Yale's second century are now a part of the rich history of that great institution. Wednesday's exercises, the most imposing of the celebration, were held in the Hippodrome Theater and were the culminating features of the bicentennial, including as they did, the bestowment upon men of great achievement the heads of the university's honorary degrees. There was an impressive procession through the campus to the theater, in which these men of many creeds and professions marched behind Yale's banner, under arches of Yale's colors and to the music of Yale's anthems.

Besides the conferring of degrees there were classical music, a commemorative poem and a Greek festival hymn (both composed for the occasion) and an address by Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. In the audience which listened to the exercises was the President of the United States.

A big crowd met the President's party at the station. As the President drove away with President Hadley, the Governor and the Mayor at guard of the State's military and naval forces formed behind. After a short rest at Battell Hall the President was escorted to his place in the academic procession. He marched with the president of the university, directly behind the chief marshal, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A.

Among those who received the degree of doctor of laws were the President, Chief Justice Fuller, Marquis Ito, former premier of Japan; Albert Abraham Michelson, professor of physics at the University of Chicago; Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., and President Harper of the University of Chicago. The presidents in many of the Western universities received degrees.

TO CRUSH BOLOMEN.

Gen. Chaffee Decides to Clear Sumner of Insurgents.

In order to deal a deathblow to the An-surrection throughout the Philippine archipelago, an active campaign, participated in by the army and navy has been, inaugurated against the rebels in Samar. That island is to be swept clean of Philipinos hostile to American sovereignty. They are to be given no opportunity to escape to another island.

Gen. Chaffee They will be killed in action, or, in order to prevent being driven into the sea, they must surrender. Comparatively meager is the information in the possession of the authorities at Washington regarding the purposes of Major General Chaffee. It is known, however, that Rear Admiral Rodgers and Gen. Chaffee have held a conference at which they have determined upon a vigorous campaign.

The campaign of military operations has been entrusted to Brig. Gen. Hughes. The force under this officer approximates 3,500, and with the marines will number 3,800 men. The War Department is hopeful that with the force now at Gen. Hughes' disposal he will be able to suppress the insurrection; if not, Gen. Chaffee will insure him with additional troops.

NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, said in discussing Cuban affairs: "Cuba is a totally undeveloped island, and has a great future. Yellow fever in another year will cease to be epidemic. We have not had a single case of yellow fever at Havana this summer, and none in eastern Cuba for two years past. Cuban resources require capital for development. The last enormous sugar crop was raised on 8 per cent of the entire sugar producing lands. We have \$1,500,000 in our reserve fund and can pay all our debts and get out of Cuba within the next eight months. We have established 3,000 flourishing schools. Two years ago we were obliged to provide over 100 orphan asylums to protect the destitute children. Since then we have abolished sixty, and expect to be able to close more before we retire from the management of the Cuban affairs. Our troops have been well cared for, and their health compares favorably with that of the troops in this country, showing the island is healthful."

The school teachers' colony have won their fight against the excessive charges for provisions in the Philippines, and in the future they will be allowed to purchase supplies at about the same rate as charged the military officials. The Secretary of War, through the Bureau of Military Affairs, has notified the Taft commission to organize a series of depots where the surplus supplies of the commissioners' general's department can be sold in bulk to the families of the teachers. This arrangement will place the teachers on the same basis as officers of the military establishment in the cost of maintenance.

There are now 900 lepers and 164 clean persons at the Molokai leper settlements in Hawaii, according to a report received from Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer, in charge of the marine hospital work in Hawaii. All these are housed, fed, clothed and governed for \$80,000 a year. The number of commitments to the settlements each year during the last decade, ranging from 132 in 1891 to 85 in 1900, show a gradual decrease despite the fact that the hunt for lepers throughout the islands never before has been so vigorous.

It is reported in Washington that a cable will be laid and in operation between San Francisco and Honolulu within ten months, no matter what action President Roosevelt takes upon the Macay petition for landing rights. Attorney General Knox has reported that Macay and his associates have perfect legal right to make landings in California and Hawaii without permission from the government, upon that decision orders have already been placed in Glasgow to cause.

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STAMP LOOT \$74,610.

BURGLARS TUNNEL INTO THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Plunder of 700 Pounds Taken Away in a Wagon-Safe in Which There Was \$600,000 Barely Missed—Biggest Postoffice Robbery on Record.

Thieves entered the vault of the wholesale department of the Chicago postoffice between Saturday evening and Monday morning and accomplished the biggest postage stamp robbery on record. They secured \$74,610 in stamps of various denominations and escaped. Skill, ingenuity and wonderful endurance were required successfully to carry out the plan that evidently had been carefully laid.

Two brick walls, each two feet thick, were tunneled through, and a hole nineteen inches square was made in the bottom of the steel vault. They took from the vault booty enough to load a good-sized wagon and drove away.

Entered Through Tunnel.

Entrance to the vault was gained through a tunnel which had been left in the construction of the postoffice. Entering the basement of the postoffice from the southeast corner of the building, they followed the windings of a tunnel between piers and posts that support the structure. They had to go nearly across the entire space covered by the postoffice until they reached the stamp vault on the west side.

With a drill they perforated the cast-iron bottom at the safe and knocked out a piece large enough to make a space to admit a man. The rest of the work was easy. With six men it would have been necessary to make several trips to and from the wagon to despoil the vault of its treasure.

The robbers did their work well, not a stamp being overlooked. Within a few feet of them was the cash safe containing nearly six hundred thousand dollars, a greater fortune in currency than was represented in the stamps that were stolen. The stamps were placed in a wagon that was driven to the southeast corner

MACARONI WHEAT.

May Become One of the Great Staples Products of This Country.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just announced one of the most valuable discoveries of recent years. It is the introduction of the drought-resisting macaroni wheat, imported from the Volga region of East Russia. This wheat is adapted to semi-arid districts and can be profitably grown in the great plain regions of the United States far beyond the 100th meridian.

Already astounding results have been obtained by the government. In South Dakota, where the crop has just been threshed from one locality, it is reported that the yield of macaroni wheat will be from 35 to 40 bushels per acre, which is one-third more per acre than the average yield of the regular wheat from this section.

The establishment of this new wheat industry will be of incalculable benefit to agriculture in the semi-arid plains. A million or more of acres can thus be given to profitable wheat raising, which, on account of drought, have heretofore been entirely idle.

Macaroni wheat differs radically from the ordinary bread wheats. The grain is much harder, and in the best varieties contains an unusual amount of nitrogen and a correspondingly small amount of starch. The quantity and quality of the grain make it especially valuable for making macaroni. The area outlined by the Department of Agriculture where macaroni wheat will succeed best is a long belt extending northward and southward through the great plain from North Dakota to the Texas coast. In width it

POSTMASTER COYNE.

Diagram Showing Tunnel Leading to Safe.

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MILLS ARE ALL BUSY.

REVIEW SHOWS INDUSTRIAL SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

Jobbers Are Clamoring for Prompt Deliveries and Collections Are Good — Lynchers Take Alleged Murderer from Texas Jail and String Him Up.

"With mills, shops, factories and furnaces assured of full operation until the end of the year, as a rule, and many contracts already running far into 1902, there is no occasion for anxiety regarding the industrial situation. Jobbers are still urgently asking prompt deliveries by manufacturers of supplies, while ongoing transactions in fancy goods for the holidays are unusually early, showing the dealers anticipate a heavy trade. The fast distribution of heavy weight wearing apparel and other reasonable goods is checked by the tardiness of low temperatures, which is extremely fortunate in many cases where markets have been unable to fill orders according to specifications. Prices of commodities rule firm, and collections are satisfactory, southern payments coming forward promptly, now that the tardy cotton crop has begun to move freely." The foregoing is from the *Weekly Review of Trade* of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues: "Failures for the week numbered in the United States 240, against 205 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 28 last year."

BOLD ROBBERS GET \$100,000.

Big Safe Wrecked at Berea, Ohio, and Valuables Taken.

One of the boldest safe robberies ever perpetrated in that vicinity occurred in almost the heart of Berea, Ohio. The hardware store of Lawrence & Brightman was entered. The large safe was wrecked and the robbers made good their escape, carrying with them booty aggregating in value more than \$100,000. Baldwin University bears the heaviest loss. C. C. Brightman, junior member of the firm, is also the treasurer and a trustee of Baldwin University, and all of the valuable papers of the institution were kept in the safe. Bonds, deeds, notes and mortgages of the university, aggregating \$100,000 in value, were secured by the robbers.

JAIL BESIEGED; NEGRO HANGED.

Yankees Storm Texas Lockup and Take Life of Altered Murderer.
A mob of about 200 men broke into the Wood County jail at Quitman, Texas, and took out and hanged in the court house yard Gaines Gordon, a negro, who killed and robbed J. W. Shoemaker, a farmer. All day long the building was surrounded by townsmen and farmers howling for the life of the murderer. Sheriff Abel refused to surrender the prisoner. Until nightfall the mob seemed without a leader, then fearing that troops were being hurried from Tyler and Gainesville, a rush was made, the door battered down and instantly a surging crowd was inside searching for Gaines. The execution followed.

Train Wrecked by Two Boys.

Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 3 was derailed on a curve near Ravenna, Ohio, by spikes and slag that had been placed on the rail by two boys. The engine was ditched, but the crew escaped. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none seriously hurt. Two boys, named Parker and Stevens, both under 15 years of age, were accused and confessed their guilt.

Heiress Will Marry Actor.
Miss Minnie Dorothy Pepper, grand-daughter of millionaire Christian Peper of St. Louis, has announced to her friends her engagement to Hall Hamilton, a Pecker. Both are members of James K. Hackett's company. Miss Pepper's success on the stage will win for her a fortune from her grandfather.

King Edward Has Cancer.
King Edward's Weekly Newspaper is the first British paper to assert that King Edward is suffering from cancer of the throat. It declares that since his majesty's cesarean three operations have been performed for the removal of papilloma of the left vocal chord, and that one has been removed from the right vocal chord.

Neck Broken at Football.
John Sigit, center back of the Ohio State University football team, has a broken neck. He was injured in a game with the Western Reserve eleven. An X-ray examination showed that the third cervical vertebrae was fractured.

Fox Hunt by Explosion.
By the explosion of gas in the dust catcher of furnace No. 1 of the Carrie furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at Rankin, Pa., four men were badly injured. All will recover. The property damage is about \$30,000.

Farmer's Wife Is Murdered.
Mrs. Nancy Jane Folsom, wife of a farmer, while driving from her home to the railroad station at Roseawan, N. H., was waylaid, dragged from her carriage, brutally murdered and left among the roadside bushes.

Power Again Convicted.
Caleb Powers, former Secretary of State of Kentucky, has been convicted a second time by unanimous verdict of a jury of being accessory to the assassination of Goebel and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Will Enlarge the Cabinet.
President Roosevelt has decided to recommend the establishment of a department of commerce and industries, with representation in the cabinet. The President will incorporate the recommendation in his forthcoming message to Congress.

Hurt in Football Fracas.
A football game at McKinney, Texas, ended in a free fight. Four players were seriously and thirteen painfully bruised and beaten. Thirty-one arrests were made.

Miss Eastwick Pleads Guilty.

Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young Philadelphia woman who was committed Oct. 1 in the Guild Hall police court, London, for trial at the Old Bailey on the charge of having forged a railroad certificate of the value of \$100,000, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Lover Murders Girl 18 Years Old.
Mabel Franklin Mayer, aged 13, was murdered as she slept in her bed at the home of her parents in San Francisco by John Stano, aged 22 years, who then placed the revolver to his own head and put an end to his life. Stano was infatuated with the Mayer girl.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

MAKES HUGE RAILWAY GRANT.

Mexico Gives \$22,000,000 Concession to Detroit for Bunker Line.

One of the most important railroad deals of recent date was completed in the City of Mexico the other day, when Sidney A. Witherbee of Detroit secured concessions on 1,500 miles of railroad from the Mexican government. The concessions were \$10,000 a mile cash for the construction of the road and a grant of 7,000,000 acres of land, the total aggregating \$22,000,000. The line will run from the Kansas City and Orient Railroad at Presidio Del Norte to Metamora, and thence to the east coast of Mexico. Following the east coast the road will run to Campochi, on the gulf. At Metamora the Mexican road will connect with the Brownsville-Corpus Christi and Gulf Railroad, a line 100 miles long, that will have its southern terminus at Brownsville, Texas, opposite Metamora. Engineers are now verifying the survey on this line preparatory to starting work of construction at once. When the two lines are completed an almost air line to St. Paul from the City of Mexico will be the result.

BANDITS FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Desperados Who Robbed Ohio Post Office Battle with Officers.

Dayton, Ohio, officers discovered the five men who robbed the Centerville post office and two railway stations near the Delaware county fair grounds and gave chase. The men ran east along the Big Four Railroad. An engine was secured by the officers, but the robbers took refuge in a dense woods. At 5 o'clock in the evening one of the searching parties of twenty-five men discovered two of the robbers hiding behind a log. When the posse approached within 100 yards they began to run. The officers opened fire and one burglar immediately threw up his hands and fell. The other man continued to run, and as it was growing dark rapidly he managed to escape. The captured man gives his name as George Morris of Columbus.

HUSBAND JEALOUS OF WOMAN,

Threatens to See Divorce and妻 Carrier Reveals Sex.

Yankees Storm Texas Lockup and Take Life of Altered Murderer.
For four years "Willie" Wallace, a beardless youth of about 22 years of age, as everyone supposed, carried the mails between Harrisburg and Kimball, Neb. At the home of James Baker he was a frequent visitor. Baker warned him away, but he did not heed. The result was Baker separated from his wife and sued her for a divorce, charging her with unfaithfulness and naming Wallace as co-respondent. The case was to have come to trial this week, but it has been dismissed, the wife bringing forward proof that Wallace was in reality a woman masquerading as male attire.

Big Fire in Omaha.

Fire which originated in W. L. May & Co.'s wholesale grocery at Eleventh and Howard streets, Omaha, did \$100,000 damage to that concern and adjoining wholesale houses. The Great Western type foundry loses on building and stock

\$10,000. Other losers are W. L. May & Co., stock and buildings, \$25,000; Carpenter Paper Company, \$25,000; Mercer Chemical Company and Vogel & Dunning wholesale confectioners, \$5,000 each.

St. Louis Charter Is Amended.

The charter amendment was carried in St. Louis by an overwhelming majority. Practically no opposition developed and a new and beautified St. Louis with excellent coverage, improved and clean streets, beautiful parks and playgrounds will welcome the thousands who visit the world's fair in 1903. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 will be expended in putting the city in order for the exposition.

Fire in French Lick Hotel.

Fire broke out in the bath department of the French Lick Springs Hotel at French Lick, Ind., and for a time it looked as if the entire building, containing about 300 guests, would be destroyed. All escaped in the midst of great excitement. The fire was put under control by the hotel fire department. The loss is between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

Horsewhip a Wife Beater.

The people of the town of Buxton, Colo., caught Richard Gorman, an old-timer of the camp, who beat his wife regularly twice a month, and took him to a trestle, where he was tied and given fifty lashes with a cowhide. He was then told that a repetition of his offense would cost him his skin.

Putts Plaster Over Mouth and Oil on Clothes and Apple Match.

A highway robber attacked Mrs. S. H. Hillman, of Jeinkinton, Pa., Mrs. Hillman was within fifty yards of her home when a man attacked her in a dark part of the road and after placing a plaster over her mouth stole her purse. Then while she lay in the road, he poured oil over her clothing, set fire to it and fled. Mrs. Hillman, almost frantic with terror, struggled to her feet. She tried to shriek for help, but the plaster prevented utterance. She loosened her skirt, let the blazing garment drop to the ground and ran home.

Mrs. Witwer Bound Over.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Belle Witwer, charged with the murder of her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Dugay, was concluded in police court at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Witwer was held over for trial by the common pleas court. The judge gave her a severe scolding and refused to allow her to give bail.

McKeeps Church Burned.

St. Nicholas' Greek Catholic Church at McKeeps, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Father Julius Metrowsky, the priest in charge, with his family narrowly escaped death. Loss \$30,000.

Robbers Do Rushing Business.

Safe blowers made an extensive tour through the section of Ohio around Lancaster, the other night, blowing several safes, robbing a post office and a hardware store and stealing several horses and wagons. They secured nearly \$1,000 in money, have been in plain sight for years.

His Home Is Blown Up.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., an attempt to blow up the house of Rees Morgan, superintendent of the Murray mine, and kill him and his family, was made the other night. Investigation showed that the rear part of the house had been torn away. No one was injured.

Post-American Congress Opens.

The Pan-American congress was formally opened at the City of Mexico with an address of welcome by Sonor Marcial, minister of foreign affairs, which was full of expressions of friendliness.

Dr. Thomas Resigns.

Dr. H. W. Thomas has resigned from the pastorate of the People's Church in Chicago and the pulpit was at once tendered to Rev. Frank Crane of the same city.

Hotel Guests Injured in Fire.

The National Hotel was totally destroyed by fire at Menasha, Wis. Many guests were injured by jumping from the burning building. The loss is \$50,000 on property.

Art Work Cost \$750,000.

J. Pierpont Morgan has just spent \$750,000 for a most superb collection of paintings, according to private telegrams received in New York from a celebrated connoisseur in art at Paris.

Wreck on the C. B. & K. C.

The Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City passenger train was thrown over a forty-foot embankment at Elyria, Iowa, demolishing all the cars and injuring many passengers.

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THE MARKETS

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP RICH MAN.

Infernal Machine Sent to Peter W. Rouss, but Failed to Explode.

Peter W. Rouss, the son of Charles Broadway Rouss, the dry goods merchant, brought to police headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y., an infernal machine which he said had been delivered to his house by a letter carrier. It was addressed to Mr. Rouss and was a box about four inches long and three inches wide with a cover that screwed on. The cover unscREWED and the box contained about a quarter of a pound of coarse powder, with a piece of sandpaper and matches so arranged that the unscREWING of the lid would be likely to cause an explosion. Mr. Rouss was not at home when the mail was delivered, and Mrs. Rouss received the package and gave it to the coachman to open. The machine had become disengaged, however, the matches having fallen into the powder, and did not ignite. Mr. Rouss was asked if he had any suspicions, and, after some hesitation, said: "Well, no. I can't think of any one who would do such a mean thing as that."

HIS MIND BECAME PARALYZED.

Missing Pittsburgh Man Found in Cook County Asylum.

John H. Crisp, aged 34 years, mysteriously disappeared from Pittsburgh last May. According to physicians, his case is a very peculiar one. On May 4 he suddenly was afflicted with paralysis of the mind, and was later found in Chicago, where he was arrested on a charge of being intoxicated. An examination by the physicians revealed the true state of affairs, and he was sent to the Cook County asylum, where for five months he who won the fight contend, for legal proceedings to collect back taxes for the last twenty-five years, on property unclaimed by the corporation.

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WHOLE FAMILY PUT IN PRISON.

Mother, Daughter and Two Sons Accused of Burglary.

Mrs. Jenny Ahura Gentry, Miss May Steel and Homer and Dave May have been arrested at Graham, Mo., and lodged in the county jail in Maryville, charged with burglary, grand larceny and robbing a post office. Goods to the value of several hundred dollars and including an assortment of household furniture, tableware, canned fruit, clothing, cordwood, jewelry and a buggy were found at their home. Much of the goods have been claimed by the owners. Burglary, safe breaking and petty thievery have been prevalent in Nodaway, Atchison, Andrew, Dekalb, Buchanan and Holt counties in Missouri and Taylor and Fremont counties in Iowa for almost a year.

CINCINNATI DETECTIVE SHOT.

Notorious Criminal Fatally Wounds Calvin D. Crim.

Detective Calvin D. Crim was fatally shot in Cincinnati by John Foley. Crim was on his way to a train for a vacation. He encountered Foley on the street, and recognizing him as a recently released convict who was wanted for picking pockets at funerals, Crim placed him under arrest and started to the station house. Suddenly Foley drew a revolver and fired, sending a bullet through Crim's body. Two other policemen caught Foley. Foley is also known as Dan Driscoll and as "The Goat." Crim was the leading detective in the famous Pearl Bryan murder case.

Say Horse Holds His Own.

The horse is holding his own against the automobile, according to reports made by President F. B. Judkins to the National Carriage Builders' Association. The last bulletin of the census department, he said, gave 124,128 horses in New York City alone, and there are still 2,777,497 horses in this country, not including those kept on pastures and ranches.

Negro Burned at the Stake.

William Morris, colored, was burned at the stake by a mob at Balltown, La., for assaulting Mrs. John Ball. He was fastened by chains to a pine sapling near the scene of his crime and his hands and feet were secured by chains. Then pine knots and pine straw were piled about the body and saturated with coal oil, and the whole set on fire. The negro made no outcry.

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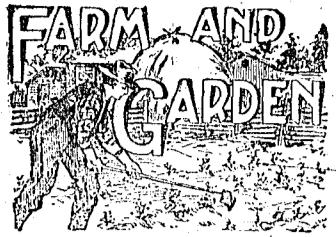
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Caught with Dogs and Hanged.

A report comes from Hampton, S. C., of the lynching of an unknown negro, who committed burglary in the residence of Dr. Peoples. The man was run down with dogs and hanged.

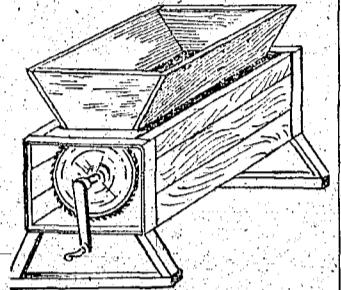
Mrs. Taitka Dies.

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Cow Pea Butter.

First a hopper in which the peas are put, vines and all; then a cylinder 12 inches in diameter and 4 feet long. Smaller might do. The cylinder is covered with iron spikes, as shown, driven into the cylinder at an angle of about 30 degrees, sloping back from direction of cylinder. Ends of spikes left out $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. Rows of spikes 4 to 6 inches apart, running spirally around the cylinder instead of lengthwise. Around this is a curved-shaped piece of extra heavy sheet iron or steel, strong enough to hold the peas up to the cylinder. The efficacy of the machine depends almost on this piece of steel or iron. It must be stiff enough to hold the peas up to the cylinder and still springy enough to allow them to go through without splitting the peas. Then make a box or frame in which the cylinder rests. This is not important only in so far that it holds up the cylinder, but any old thing that



A COW PEA BUTTER.

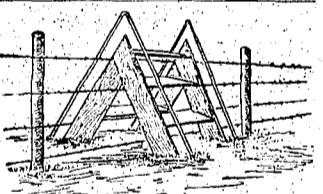
will do that will accomplish that end. The handle is represented on the cylinder, but I would recommend that power of some description be used, as I know from personal experience that it requires a good deal of muscle to make it go when it is full of pea vines. I ground out five acres of peas with mine.—Dave B. Miller, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fitting Horse Collars.

In buying a new collar, it is a good plan to have it fitted to the horse as nearly as possible, and then soak it in water over night. In the morning put it on the horse after wiping off all the moisture, and then adjust the hames at top and bottom snugly so as to bring the leather collar to the form of the animal's neck and shoulders in a perfect fit. While the leather is wet it can be molded to almost any desired form, and if held in place by the hames as suggested, during the day, by night it will have shaped itself to the form of the horse, and will remain in that condition. It is more than probable that nine out of every ten horses who are afflicted with galled shoulders, especially during the warm weather, suffer from ill-fitting collars. Even an old collar can be adjusted by the method mentioned. Galled shoulders may be avoided by taking off the collar each night and washing it thoroughly. This removes all of the perspiration and the dust on the collar.

Wire Fence Convenience.

A wire fence always presents to those who understand the "power" of its bars a formidable appearance, and, in truth, is an unpleasant affair to cross, either by climbing over or crawling under, or between the strands. Happily, however, the accompanying illustration shows a convenient and



A STEP-LADDER.

safe arrangement whereby such barriers may be crossed as often as desired, and that without any tension on the wires being lost by cutting a gate-way.

It is simply a double stepladder, and can be constructed by any one at all handy with tools, in a short time, the railing consisting of gas pipe, the lower ends of which should be deeply inserted into the ground. Where a wire fence has to be crossed frequently in some out-of-the-way locality this device is of great value.

Unprofitable Orchards.

There are a great many orchards about the country that are being abandoned because they are unprofitable. As a matter of fact, the abandonment of these orchards is due, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, to the wrong methods of the owner. There have been recent reports of the abandonment of peach orchards in Georgia, and that, too, right in the heart of the region famous as a profitable peach country. Successful peach growers in Georgia give their trees and the soil in which they are planted constant, intelligent care, and as a result their venture is profitable. The owners of the unprofitable orchards set out the trees, and after a year or two gradually abandon them to their fate. It is true they may occasionally fertilize the soil, and perhaps keep it in fair cultivation for year or two. They seem to think this is all that is necessary, and when profitable crops do not result, they become discouraged. If fruit growers are of the opinion that they can make the industry pay by simply setting out trees, it is time that they turn over a new leaf, and understand thoroughly that fruit growing is profitable only when it is conducted on business principles.

Swelled Jaws in Sheep.

There has been considerable complaint of late years by many sheep raisers that some of the animals are troubled with swellings under the jaw, and

when such swellings were caued only water came from the opening. Such swellings are of a dropsical nature, and the trouble is termed anæmia by veterinarians. The term anæmia, indicating as it does a lack of blood in the system, should point out to the sheep raiser the probability of there being something wrong in his system of feeding. True, the trouble may come from some internal parasite, such as the stomach worm, but the chances are it is due wholly to poor feeding. When the swellings appear on the jaws of the sheep the animals should at once be put on a better ration, such as a mixture of ground oats, bran and oil meal. This ration should be given three times a day, and a teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of dried sulphate of iron, ground gentian and ginger root should be given in the feed for each sheep. Of course, the usual roughage should not be omitted from the ration.—Indianapolis News.

Home-Made Windmills.

The home-made windmills seem to be most plentiful in the State of Nebraska, along the broad valley of the Platte river, and from Omaha west to the State line; for over five hundred miles they are to be found in great numbers. They are often crude in appearance and of comparatively low efficiency, but the aggregate amount of work they do is by no means insignificant. They will pump water for the stock and house, run light machinery about the farm, and sometimes furnish water to irrigate small tracts of land.

The most important feature in the construction of these home-made mills is cheapness, hence the ingenuity of the farmer is shown by the use of odds and ends, which he works into his mill to save the purchase of new material. Old wire and bolts, scrap lumber and old poles, neglected parts of buggies, mowers and reapers, cranks, chaises, and sprocket wheels, all find their way into these strange windmills. Many of the mills have cost their makers nothing at all but time, others have cost \$2 or \$3, and occasionally in the case of the more elaborate ones the cost may run to \$25, \$50 or \$75, but \$2.50 is the fair average for a very large number.—U.

S. Geological Survey Bulletin.

Animal Food for Fowl.
Corn contains a large proportion of protein, which is so essential to fowls and other farm stock, but if corn is fed in sufficiently large quantities to furnish all the protein need, then the fowl becomes too fat to lay eggs. In chopped meat, and to a certain extent in green bone, one is able to furnish the necessary protein at small expense and without interfering in any way with egg production. Chopped meat, or its equivalent, should form at least one-quarter of the ration fed three times a week, using a variety of grains for the remainder of the rations and not neglecting a small but regular portion of green food daily. Care must be used in the feeding of meat to see that it is perfectly fresh, else it will taint the egg if it does not sticken the fowl. Then again, too much meat must not be fed or the eggs will have a davor that is not usually relished by the consumer.

Top-Dressing Meadow.

In many sections there is a strong prejudice against the full top dressing of meadows, the claim being that the effect of the dressing is lost before growth begins in the spring. This is an assumption that is scarcely warrant ed in most cases, for even if stable manure is used as a dressing it is fair to assume that the grass roots will get the benefit of at least a portion of it, enough to make it pay for the application. A mixture composed of one-third manure of potash, one-third lime bone and one-third nitrate of soda is an ideal one for top-dressing meadows. An application of 500 pounds of this mixture to the acre seems expensive, but when it means better hay and more of it, it is not profitable even though it figures up at the rate of about \$3 for each ton of hay?

Now Industry for Farmers.

In some sections where there are a number of breeders of poultry the flocks are farmed out. That is, they are placed in the hands of farmers who can give them plenty of range. Many breeders pay a stated rent per acre for the range occupied by the chicks; others work with the farmer on the share plan. This method is adopted because breeders understand that they can obtain better and stronger fowls when they are raised on the range than in any other way. It is certainly fair to assume that if the farmer will set about learning the principles of poultry raising he will succeed in the work, for he has every thing in his favor and lacks only the knowledge of the requirements of poultry.

Hornless Cattle.
That cattle without horns are a great improvement over cattle with horns is now a well-settled fact. For this reason, everything else being equal, natural born mullets will, in future, be in great favor. Everybody can't, at least for the present, have mullets, but those who desire it and begin in time can have hornless cattle. Those who are prepared to feed and properly care for their cattle in winter should by all means dehorn them. Hornless cattle feed better, are more docile. Losing their horns seems to change the habits of the animal. It pays to remove the horns and it pays still better to breed hornless cattle.—Farm and Ranch.

Salt the Cows Daily.

Do not omit the daily allowance of salt to the cows. Salt not only is an appetizer, but it is an aid to digestion and especially to digestion of the protein elements in feed. The old fashion of taking a "measure" of salt—once or twice a week and scattering it on the grass, with the cows frantic to get at it, is not the best way to supply this condiment.

Catarrh in Horses.

Steam the nostrils by putting two ounces of turpentine in a pint of boiling water. Hold this under the head for twenty minutes, repeat twice a day and continue it for a month if needed; also give a teaspoonful of sulphate of copper at a dose twice a day in a mush of bran for a month or more if necessary.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Statistics of the State's School System

—Pere Marquette Railway Suffers

Wreck Loss of \$27,000—Steamer

Sunks Off White River.

General statistics concerning the public school system of Michigan have been given out by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Fall. The figures are based on reports received for the school year ending Sept. 3, 1900, but they are the latest obtainable. It is shown that according to the school census of the year there were 121,008 pupils of school age in the State, of this number 427,006 were in ungraded schools and 293,532 in graded schools. The total enrollment, however, was only 501,985, while the estimated number of pupils attending private schools was 52,239. The number of teachers necessary to supply the ungraded schools was 6,452 and the graded schools 6,815. The total number of men teachers employed in all schools was 3,200 and women teachers 12,687. The total number of teachers employed in all schools was 15,924. The total wages of all teachers for the year were \$4,593,549.39. The average wages of male teachers in graded schools were \$87.96 per month and in ungraded schools \$24.78. Women teachers in graded schools are paid on an average \$43.59 per month and in ungraded schools \$24.78. The number of teachers holding State or normal school certificates was 1,925 and the whole number of qualified teachers in the State was 15,313. There are 8,035 school houses in the State and the estimated value of all school property is \$19,328,173. Male teachers were paid \$1,096,480.93 and women teachers \$3,105,027.83. The total net expenditures of all the schools for the year was \$7,297,691. The total primary school money apportioned was \$1,531,857.45, the per capita rate for the year was \$21.53.

Steamer Sinks in the Lake.

Early the other morning in a nasty, choppy sea the State of Michigan, a passenger steamer of the Barry Brothers line, was abandoned by her crew two miles off White River and sank a few minutes after. The wreck was caused by the breaking of the connecting rod of the engine, which smashed off a cylinder and plunging down crashed through the bottom of the boat, making a huge hole. The water poured into the engine room so quickly that the crew was forced to abandon the place and thought an effort was made to take the boat on shore.

The boy was 4 years old and was playing alone by a shallow well, which was crooked up, and accidentally fell in.

Henry Liken, pit boss in the J. C. Liken Coal Co.'s No. 1 mine at Sabineburg, was perhaps fatally injured by two and one-half tons of slate roofing falling on him. His left hip is broken and he is badly hurt internally.

Sam Hugg, a member of the Michigamme football team, died at the hospital in Champion as the result of injuries received in a game with the local team. Two other members of the Michigamme team were hurt.

Sir Christopher Furness of London, his private secretary and a party of Montreal men have been in Sault Ste. Marie to investigate the inducements presented by the Soo as a site for a great ship-breaking plant.

The season just closing has been the greatest for building operations ever known at Holland. Seven new factories have been erected and enough other buildings to bring the total expenditure in this line up to \$200,000.

Leonard D. Dibble, who promoted and built the Peninsular Railway from Lansing to Chicago, now the Grand Trunk Western, and who was president of the company from December, 1863, to August, 1870, is dead at Battle Creek, aged 77 years.

A 20-year-old son of Thomas Sherwood, a farmer at Sullivan, took hold of his gun by the muzzle to pull it from a hay-rack, where he had laid it. The hammer caught on something and the gun was discharged. The ball entered his right hand, his left hip is broken and he is badly hurt internally.

There isn't a place in Michigan where one cannot throw a stone and hit a bird in the sky. Seven new factories have been erected and enough other buildings to bring the total expenditure in this line up to \$200,000.

Within Our Borders.

The proposal to banish Gladwin from \$4,000 to build sewers was carried at the election.

The large Alvin, coal laden in tow of the steamer Weston, went ashore in Thunder Bay.

G. M. Hulberg has been appointed postmaster at Frankenmuth, vice A. O. Speckhardt, removed.

While cutting logs near Bellamy, John Hineston was struck on the head by a falling tree and fatally injured.

The making of shoes is now an important industry at Menominee, a new plant employing 125 persons having just begun operations.

Henry W. Hess, aged 78 years, a member of Company E, First Michigan engineers and mechanics, was found dead in bed in Chippewa.

Three trainmen were crushed to death in a head-on collision between an east and a west-bound freight train on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad at a curve five miles west of Birmingham.

The 10-year-old son of Frank Allen, postmaster at Saginaw, printed a revolver at his brother, aged 8, and shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. The boy had been quarreling over a trivial matter.

Andrew Czeckiewicz, who broke jail about a year ago and was captured at Wausau, was convicted at Alpha of larceny from the person. Czeckiewicz took one of his own countrymen, Polish, in tow to do the easy side of the city, and the evidence showed that he robbed him of all the money he had, about \$150.

Laurium is agitating the problem of putting in a municipal electric lighting plant. The streets of the village are now lighted by electric light furnished by a private corporation.

Grand Rapids claims to be the banner telephone city in the country. There are about 7,500 'phones in service there, which is at the rate of one to every twelve inhabitants.

An Owosso firm offers to put up a \$14,000 planing mill plant in the city and operate it a year round with at least twenty employees, if it return the company will give a cash bonus of \$2,000.

A law and order league has been organized at Hart to secure better enforcement of the laws, particularly those relating to the liquor traffic.

Zilwaukee folks are hoping and because the railroad officials have taken off the station agent there and made the place a mere rocky station.

There is considerable talk in Sanilac County just now of moving the county poor farm from its present location at Crossley to Sanilac Center.

Dickerville's first fair netted \$38,333

Benjamin P. Flint, aged 55, was found dead in his bed at the Park Hotel, Benton Harbor.

A fine summer hotel is to be erected at Northport in time for next season's resort business.

The large cigar factory at Bad Axe has been completed and ready for the season's business.

One of Epworth's long-felt wants has been realized by the establishment of a bank in the village.

A long-felt want at South Lyon is about to be filled by the erection of a new opera house and lodge room.

Dickerville has organized a business men's association with twenty-five firms enrolled on its membership list.

The village of Mesick is seeking incorporation in order that public improvements which the residents desire may be made.

About 15,000 peach trees in Gaines township were found to be affected with "yellow" the past season and were destroyed.

The cranberry crop in Delta County is a failure on account of the vines having been flooded early last spring while in blossom.

Plymouth's building boom for the season has resulted in adding over thirty new buildings to the number in the corporation.

Captain John Anderson, master and owner of the small schooner Sona Four-her, was lost overboard from his vessel and drowned in the vicinity of Hog island.

Benjamin Flint, a restaurant man of Benton Harbor, drank two pints and a half of whisky at one draught and died soon after. He was about 43 years old and a son.

Fire destroyed the club house of the Detroit Boat Club on Belle Isle, burning with it a number of small boats and racing shells belonging to the clubmen. The total loss is about \$40,000.

It is doubtful if any place in the State can equal the record of Shingleton in one particular line. With a population of but 1,000 it is the home of the most

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With a population

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

At 7:12 o'clock, Tuesday morning, Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, paid the life penalty for his crime in the electric chair at the Auburn state prison. The prisoner made a brief speech in the chair. He said he was not sorry for what he had done, but expressed regret that he had not seen his father.

The sentiments expressed at the meeting of the Budd der Industriellen, held in Berlin, last week, are giving rise to a good deal of tariff talk in Washington. The secretary, Dr. Wendell, spoke emphatically in favor of increased tariff "on American imports, expressing the belief, that "that would bring America to her senses." While, of course, America can get along very well without the German Trade if need be, there is money to be made out of it, and if, by careful adjustment of tariff schedules, a tariff war can be averted, it should be done.

At the opening of the republican state campaign, at Delaware, O., last week, Senators Foraker and Hanna were the principal speakers. Senator Hanna among other things said:

"Let no yellow journals or blatant demagogues shake your faith in the conditions of this country to-day, as affecting those who have the responsibility. I am not going to retire from politics or public duty. I have no intention to resign my chairmanship of the national committee. I am going to stay there, and see Nash and Foraker, and others through, it takes ten years. This is no time to bring into this contest any side issues of state affairs, such as taxation, three cent fairs, Henry George theories, or anything else of that kind."

Immediately after the statement of Senator Frye that Germany was exerting every energy to establish trans-oceanic lines, and that her course alone was ample argument for the necessity of the subsidy bill, comes the news from United States consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, to the effect, that the North German Lloyd has decided to open a line from Bremen to Cuba, vessels sailing regularly every four weeks, and touching at Havana, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba. While only cordial relations are sustained between Germany and ourselves, as nations, trade competition between us seems destined to be of the fiercest.

The National Association of Manufacturers announces its intention to hold a national convention in Washington, Nov. 4th, for the purpose of discussing the question of reciprocity. The speakers will be manufacturers exclusively, and it is expected that some definite expression of the views of the manufacturers of the country in regard to reciprocity can be arrived at. With the confidence that the administration has the interests of the manufacturing industry thoroughly at heart the association believes it is only fair that the manufacturers themselves should formulate some expression which will serve as a guide to the next congress, and to the President in handling the various phases of the reciprocity question, with which they will have to deal.

That the German manufacturers should show petulance at the inroads that American manufacturers are making into their trade, is by no means surprising. Everywhere the American goods are supplanting German products, not only because of lower prices but by reason of their superior quality, and now that legislation looking to the extension of American shipping interests by means of subsidies to American vessels is being considered, the Germans regard their cup of woe as full to overflowing. Heretofore, too, the Germans have controlled a large share of the South American trade, but if the Pan-American congress leads to anything like the practical results that are expected of it, American competition will be felt there as keenly as it already is in Europe, the Philippines and the Orient.

The progress made in building up the navy as shown in the annual report of Admiral Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, indicates that by the end of the year there will have been added to the sea force of the United States a total of 33 vessels, including three battle ships, the Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, one monitor, 11 torpedo boat destroyers, 15 torpedo boats, and three submarine torpedo boats.

During 1902 the navy will be further increasing by nineteen vessels, including two battleships, three monitors, five cruisers, five torpedo boat destroyers, and four submarine torpedo boats. The battleship Missouri will be finished in June 1903, and during the first six months of 1904, the navy will be further increased by the completion of five battleships, six armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers.

Stopped into Live Coals.

"When a child, I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Ladd, of Jonsville, Va., "which caused his terrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucken's Arsenic salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infalible for burns, scalds, cuts, sores, blisters and piles. Sold by L. Fourner.

The Real Motives.

It is not hatred of our Tariff which inspires this European talk of a commercial war against the United States. Every Continental nation has a tariff of its own, and most of these tariffs bestow much more actual protection, or advantage to the manufacturer, than does our Dingley law.

These continental nations, having their own tariffs, and stiff ones, too, are in no mood, and have no pretext to quarrel with America over rates and schedules. Their grievance against us is something else. It is jealousy of our tremendous strength and prosperity under a republican form of government. It is also, as argues Prof. David Kinley in the October "Forum," an intense yearning for colonies, a land hunger which the United States imperiously checks by the Monroe doctrine covering the American continent, the only place where there is some land left worth having.

So the real inspiration of the intensified European hostility toward America is not our tariff, but a very different thing—jealousy of our successful trial of popular government and the natural pride and ambition of a military race. We are not the only people who want to see our flag on every sea, and the spirit of nationality is very strong in Europe just now. The strength of great empire inflames the popular imagination and kindles pride in being a part of it. If the Monroe doctrine is again challenged it will be because of something more than the efforts of drooping economists. It will be because of a determination to crush the formidable example of the great republic, and to lay hold of the rich but feeble Southern countries over which we hold our sheltering arms.

Boston Journal.

To the persons making the nearest guesses of the combined vote for Governor in the States of Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts, at the election to be held on November 5th next, will be awarded the prizes. The contest closes Nov. 1st, 1901, and all guesses must be in not later than above date.

By subscribing for The Semi-Weekly Free Press for four months, and paying in advance, at our special price of 30c for four months, you can have as many guesses as you pay 4 months subscriptions in advance. Why not send in your order for the best paper and make a guess in this great contest. Address

The Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

For three days and nights I suffered agony until from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and three doses relieved me entirely. This remedy is for sale by L. Fourner.

Oklahoma will be a candidate for admission to statehood, and will stand a fairly good chance of getting in. The territory has a greater population than have several of the states, and the population is of a substantial and desirable class, intelligent, progressive, prosperous and home builders. They are also patriotic and wideawake, have schools and newspapers, write poetry and sing songs. A few of the old cowboys of border days still remain, but civilization has made such advance that it is probable as many swallow-tail coats and silk hats will be found to the square mile in Oklahoma as in some sections of Michigan.

Brain-Food NonSense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, how ever good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their coming by taking regular doses of Green's Ancient Flower, the favorite medicine of the health millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fourner's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Spring Valley, Ill., is the banner anarchist city of the United States. With a population of 7000, it has 500 people who are anarchists. This means that one out of every fourteen of its population is an anarchist, or between seven and eight per cent. No city in the United States can say anything like this proportion of the followers of the red flag, and it is doubtful if any city in the world can. It is quite true that other cities in America contain more anarchists than Spring Valley. Chicago

The progress made in building up the navy as shown in the annual report of Admiral Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, indicates that by the end of the year there will have been added to the sea force of the United States a total of 33 vessels, including three battle ships, the Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, one monitor, 11 torpedo boat destroyers, 15 torpedo boats, and three submarine torpedo boats.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Our Fall stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Shoes is now in, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and examine our goods and prices.

The cause of our strength is by a never swerving honesty of policy in selling our goods. We give the best values at the lowest prices, the same to one and all. Our principle is that one man's dollar is just as good as another man's hundred cents.

H. JOSEPH,
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

for instance has 3000. Pittsburgh is another anarchist center and has 1,500 dormant Czolgosz. Patterson, N. J., is generally regarded as a veritable hotbed of Anarchy, and with good cause. Yet Patterson has only 2000 Anarchists.

\$15,000
To be Given Away in 1,000 Prizes.

To the persons making the nearest guesses of the combined vote for Governor in the States of Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts, at the election to be held on November 5th next, will be awarded the prizes. The contest closes Nov. 1st, 1901, and all guesses must be in not later than above date.

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EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following described tax homestead lands, situated in the county of Crawford, having been withdrawn from entry as homesteads under the provisions of section 131 of the general tax laws, as amended by an act approved May 17, 1901, and having been examined and appraised in accordance with the said section, will be offered for sale at this office at a public offering of said lands, to be held on the 14th of November A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale in accordance with the form prescribed by law.

SUBDIVISIONS. SEC. TOWN. RANGE
NB 1-4 of NE 1-4 8 26 N. 4 W.
NW 1-4 of NE 1-4 8 26 N. 4 W.
Lot No. 1 21 26 N. 4 W.
Lot No. 2 21 26 N. 4 W.
NB 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.
NW 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.
SW 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.
SE 1-4 of NW 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.
NB 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.
SW 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.
SE 1-4 of SE 1-4 21 26 N. 4 W.

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Oct. 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following described part-paid Swamp Land, situated in Crawford County, forfeited for non-payment of interest will be sold at public auction at this office on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., unless previously reoffered according to law.

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

No. of Certificate 26,304; description

NW 1-4 of SW 1-4, Sec. 13, Town

26 N. Range 4 W.

No. of certificate, 26,400; description

NW 1-4 of NE 1-4, Sec. 14, Town

26 N. Range 4 W.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

October 25th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof of

his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on December 9th, 1901, viz:

Homestead application No. 9857, of George Ruth for the S4 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 30, Town 27 N. Range 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to

his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred F. Hirsch, Hugo Schreiber, John Knell, all of Sigsbee, and Peter Aebli, of Grayling.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Notice.

To Robert W. Dunn, whose postoffice address is unknown, the owner of the land herein described, and to the mortgage or mortgagors named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof of record.

TAKE NOTICE that said has been lawfully made of the following described and for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after payment to the undersigned of all sums paid him upon purchase of the same with one hundred percent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of summons, as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

W. + S. W. + of section 18, Town

25 N. Range 1 W. Amount paid \$55.53

for years 1899, 1894 and 1897.

Yours Respectfully,

EDWARD RICHARDSON, -ang 297W Roscommon, Mich.

Editorially Fearless.

Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Avalanche.

AND

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.

BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR

FOR ONLY \$1.65.

The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is connected by all to Michigan's leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

GO TO
SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

AND

Furnishing Goods

Shoes,

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

AND

Building Material.

Black
Smithing
AND
Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

marily DAVID FLAGG.

MAPLIN

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large caliber rifles.

grains gives a shock to large game that the small ones can not always be depended on for Marlin Model 600 Repeater. For Spec. Sales and Salesman, write for up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 25 cents.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

You will save money by trading at H. Josephs'.

W. Havens has brightened his home with new paint.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kraus Bros.

Dr. Woodworth returned from his Chicago visit, Tuesday.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Oscar Hanson was visiting with Lewiston friends, last week.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

Joseph Patterson attended the Circuit Court at Atlanta, last week.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jenson's, next to the Opera House.

Miss Flossie Countryman was visiting with Lewiston friends last week.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Malanfant returned from Buffalo by Sunday morning train.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Josephs', and look his goods and prices over.

Mrs. Harry Pond returned from a three weeks visit with her mother, last Tuesday.

A few choice Broilers now in readiness at 1½ live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

Albert Schriner and wife spent last Sunday at the home of J. K. Bates, in Maple Forest.

If you are in need of a Cape or Jacket, you will save from 25 to 50 per cent by buying at H. Josephs'.

Miss. Violet Miller, of Lewiston, was visiting with friends in Grayling last week.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Mrs. Eickhoff accompanied Mrs. President Pond on her visit to the Gaylord W. R. C. last week.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

Mrs. M. A. Bates returned from her eastern visit, Saturday, and the P. M. smiles again.

John Everett has made extensive improvements on his residence, and is finishing it all with a neat coat of paint.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., etc., call on H. Josephs'.

Henry Bates, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday, feeling good over a thousand bushels of the corn as any man wants.

For sprains, swellings and lame-ness is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

Miss Nellie Hoyt, who is teaching in the Cobb district in Maple Forest, spent Sunday with Henry Stephan's family.

Detroit White Lead Works
Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus'.

Services will be held at M. E. Church, Sunday Nov. 3, at 10:30, in honor of old folks. All are cordially invited.

Geo. Hartman, P. M. at Jack Pine, has been taking a rest, acting as juror in the Federal court at Bay City.

Mrs. Susie Patterson and Miss L. Phillips, of San Francisco, made a short visit at the Stephan settlement while on an eastern tour, last week.

Rev. J. Alexander, former pastor of the M. E. Church, was ordained last Tuesday, in the Congregational church in Metamora.

The boy of school age should be sent to school; don't let him loaf. There is no niche on earth and no place in heaven for a loafer.

The season will soon be here when the fellow who couldn't hit a deer in thirty times trying, will go out and shoot a man through the first pop-

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. Lottie Wiffenbough attended a convention of the Ninth District Women's Relief Corps at Midland, last week. In the election of officers she was chosen vice-president of the association.—West Branch Herald.

Archie McKay, of West Branch, stopped with friends here over night a few days ago. He was looking for an extra crew to run their mill nights.

Hon. Wm. Ball of Hamburg, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Osborne, over Sunday. He was enroute to Mio for the Farmer's Institute this week.

Mrs. C. V. R. Pond returned from the inspection of the Corps at Gaylord, last week, and was taken ill, so that she remained with friends here till Saturday morning.

Rev. and Mrs. Willett, of Midland, were presented with a silver teet set a short time since, on the 25th anniversary of their marriage, by the members of his congregation.

E. T. Waldron and family have moved to their new home in Arenac county. Their address will be at Maple Ridge. They are pioneers here, and will be missed from the county.

A late issue of the Detroit Tribune contained a fair cut of N. Michelson as one of the lumber barons of the state. He is progressive and successful enough to deserve mention.

We learn from the Saginaw News, that Miss Clara Willett, is quite sick at Alpena from an attack of typhoid fever. Her mother is taking care of her. Miss Stella is teaching school in Gladwin.

Oral Billman, of South Branch, was arrested last week, on the charge of malicious injury to animals. It is charged that he purposely shot three cows belonging to Mrs. Casteholtz, with a charge of shot for each.

A man asked for stamps at the post office, the other day. And the postmaster asking: "What denomination please?" The man stammered a bit and said, his wife belonged to Presbyterian church.—Ex.

Our team went to West Branch, Saturday to play football, and got beaten, but they had a grand time, and it is acknowledged that they put up the best game played this year north of Bay City.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at Fournier's Drug store. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price 25c per box. Samples free.

The forestry commission figures that trees planted now in Roscommon county will be large enough for lumber manufacture in 100 years. This will be of little interest to the present generation, but of vast importance to the people of a century hence.

Mrs. J. C. Hansen received a letter from Mrs. N. P. Salling, in which she stated that Mr. Salling was able to leave the house for the office, although very weak. They expected to move into their new home the last of the week. The Anderson Bulletin says the contract price for his home was \$4,000.

W. B. Covert returned from his visit to the Pan-American, and to his boyhood home, where his parents and sisters yet reside, on Monday. He gained twenty-five pounds while absent, and claims it all from eating on his father's fruit farm, near Watkins Glen, N. Y. His brother Charles came home with him, to look over this western world.

As we come toward the Christmas holidays, larger space is given in the magazines to fiction. The Cosmopolitan includes a tragic story of the Mexican foot-hills, by Thomas A. Janvier; a very clever society story by Carolyn Wells; one of the old French romances by Richard Le Gallien; an unusually interesting Indian narrative by H. T. George, and a weird story by S. R. Crockett.

It happened in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough medicine I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it at a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough remedy and advised her to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by L. Fournier.

A girl or boy, habitually chewing gum will not work in school, they fall behind in their classes and the time will come when they quit because they can't and won't keep up with their classes. After school is abandoned their parents and friends can do nothing for them, they are so indifferent with every task given them, and their services are worthless to their employers.

It develops that an error was made by the state authorities in computing the amount of primary school money to be distributed among the counties next month. It was announced that the per capita rate would be \$2.11. As a matter of fact the rate will be \$2.00 per capita and the total amount distributed \$1,111,224. The rate is higher than previous semi-annual rate by 35c per capita.

The supreme court of Michigan has just decided that county treasurers are not entitled to interest on funds of the county placed on deposit. The court says the interest earnings of money belonging to the county on deposit shall be accounted for the same as the principal. The case on trial was the proceedings against the county treasurer of Kent county, who placed \$20,363 in a Grand Rapids bank, and received \$5.33 interest on the same, not accounting for it or paying it over to his successor.

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Rev. Bekker and wife and daughter returned from Chicago, Tuesday.

James Sorenson returned from a trip to Chicago, Tuesday, combining business with pleasure.

An exchange says the biggest trust on earth has been discovered at last, it is the country newspaper trust. They trust everybody, and get cussed for trusting and trusted for cussing, and finally got busted by trusting.

Dancing makes girls feet large, ice cream produces freckles, hanging on the front fence produces rheumatism, piano playing destroys the beauty of the hands, chewing gum destroys the mouth—washing dishes causes chaps to come—to propose.

Some new definitions of a kiss: That which you cannot give without taking and cannot take without giving. Not enough for one, just enough for two and too much for three. The only agreeable two-faced action under the sun. What a child receives free, what the young man steals and what the old man buys. That in which two heads are better than one.

Tot causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brothers baby was taken with croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Spider, of Crittenden, Ky. "It seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from croup and whooping cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

A lawyer in a court room may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain or thief, and no one will make a complaint when court adjourns. If a newspaper prints such reflections on a man's character, there is a libel suit or a dead editor. This is owing to the fact that the people believe what an editor says. What a lawyer says cuts no figure.—Ex.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain; nor sit in a chair except being propped up by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitter, which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c, at Fournier's Drug Store.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of liver trouble. But Dr. King's new Life Pills give clear skin, rosy cheeks and rich complexion. Only 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

For Sale.

For sale, 80 acres of land, one half mile from Grayling, fenced and in good pasture. Will be sold cheap.

Enquire at this office or of F. H. Bradley, Grayling, Michigan.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

The government has established a post office at Point Barrow, Alaska. It is the northernmost post office in the world. Mail will be delivered once a year by a United States revenue cutter. It is 700 miles from any other office. The warmest epistles of love would probably cool off getting there.

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Oct 17-18.

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Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted, who may care to call upon The Inter-Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper.

It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

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Miss Nanny Viceroy, of Macon, Macon county, Mo., has been awarded a prize for the best answer to a question put to 200 school teachers in her county, says the Atlanta Journal.

The question was: "Who is the greatest woman in all history?" and Miss Viceroy's answer was as follows: "The wife of the Missouri farmer of moderate means, who does her own cooking, washing and ironing, brings up a large family of boys and girls, and is a useful member of society, and finds time for her own intellectual and moral improvement, is the greatest woman in all history." Miss Viceroy's conclusion not only applies to Missouri woman, but to women the world over.

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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Man a Girl Should Marry.

Choice in matrimony does not as a rule come from the female side. A refined girl will not take the initiative, but she has the responsibility of refusing those who are ineligible. To be happy in marriage, it is necessary to marry a gentleman in the proper sense of the word—that is to say, one who is generous, and unselfish, who considers another's happiness and welfare and not merely his own. A man who is a bear to his sisters, disengaged to his mother and careless of the feelings of servants and poor relations is just the man to avoid when you come to the great question to be answered, yes or no.

A "duck of a man" generally makes a goose of a husband, so it is wise to choose for a husband one with lasting qualities of heart and character. Some women marry in a sort of missionary spirit, hoping to turn the man from the error of his ways. This is not a wise thing to do. The poorhouses are full of women who thought that they could reform their husbands.

A husband need not be handsome, but he should be good-looking in the sense of looking good morally and physically. "When I marry," said a budding school girl, "I'll want a fine, tall, broad, handsome man that everybody will admire." "There's where you are wrong," said her elder and more experienced sister. "You'd have much less trouble in watching a less good-looking man, and would enjoy a great deal more of his society."

As to the age of a husband should be, we say just little about this, because men differ so much. Some are more fitted to take upon themselves the responsibilities of marriage at 25 years of age than others are at 35. It is not natural for a young girl to wish to marry an old man, but we think that boy husbands are a mistake. They never know what they are pleased to call their minds, and it is not easy to discover from day to day what they are going to do, or into what they are going to grow.

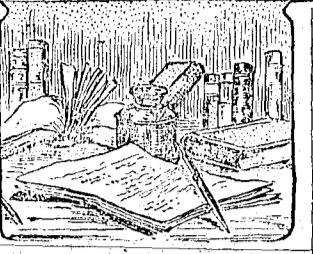
There are hearts all the better for keeping; they become mellow and more worthy a woman's acceptance than the crude, unripe things that are sometimes gathered—as children gather green fruit—to the discomfort of those who obtain them.

REV. E. J. HARDY,
Author of "How to Be Happy Thought-Minded."

Action Against Anarchists.

It is easy to say that international measures should be taken to protect society against anarchists. But it is not so easy to explain how measures are to be devised which would find international ascent. Anarchists are the enemies of the human race, and the civilization against which they war has a right to suppress them like venomous snakes. But this right, however, does not help us in showing how it can be exercised. A man cannot be punished for his opinions, according to our view, nor can any collection of men be punished for enunciating among themselves such opinions. But there are countries in which it is held that they can. Here is the initial difficulty of general action against the anarchist creed in all nations. A criminal opinion only becomes a punishable crime when an individual or an association of individuals confederates together to give effect to it against some other individual.

I believe that no international agreement can be arrived at in regard to anarchism, and I should say were we to be a party to one. Each country, however, owes it to the common bond which unites civilized nations to do what it can to put an end to its being used as an asylum from which assassins can



ONLY ONE SURVIVES.

SEXTETTE OF INDIANS WHO WERE FAMOUS.

General Lew Wallace and His Noted Contemporaries of the Hoosier State—Harrison, Hendricks, Gray, Gresham and Voorhees.

General Lew Wallace is the sole survivor of a sextette of famous Indians who were contemporaneous and who stood in the front rank among Americans of their day. Less than a score of years ago the names of Gresham, Gray, Harrison, Hendricks, Voorhees and Wallace were familiar to every one who kept in touch with national politics. These men were conspicuous figures at national conventions of their respective parties and high honors were conferred upon them. In the early 1800's they were a dominant force in statecraft. Gresham was in Arthur's cabinet; Harrison, in the Senate, was a leader talked of for the Presidency; Wallace was minister to Turkey and enjoying his greatest popularity as the author of a novel read in every home where literature finds a place; Hendricks was the favorite of the Western

Democrats for the Presidential nomination, and in the convention of 1856 was given second place with Cleveland on the ticket; Isaac P. Gray was Governor of the State; and Daniel W. Voorhees, the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was making the Senate chamber ring with his thundering eloquence or whirling golden opinions by his suavity and tact. To-day the grass peeps forth over

plot and carry out their designs against citizens of other countries, whether the victim be a sovereign or the humblest of workmen. There is no use in endeavoring to find out what particular plot is brewing, and advising the police of the country on which the blow is to fall. So far as countries like the United States are concerned, the only thing that can be done is to strengthen the power of the executive over aliens, and—as is usually the case in the United States—over foreigners who have acquired nationality without any process of extradition. One should be in a position to bring the executive power with power to shut off any alien in regard to whom there is reasonable ground for believing that he is an anarchist and to land him in the land of his birth, the notice having been given to the authorities there of his arrival. Beyond this, I would not go one step. If any citizen of a country publicly advocates crime, she is amenable to the law. But it is often a doubtful policy to gratify him by putting the law in force. If certain citizens of a country do associate together for the promotion of crime, then also the law can deal with them if this be deemed expedient.

FRANK W. GUNSAULUS,
President of Armour Institute.

Cheaper Transportation.

When the first bushel of wheat was transported by rail from the Missouri river to the Atlantic ocean, thence by ship to Liverpool, it cost \$1 cents to market it. It was then weighed and loaded, put in elevators, weighed out, re-loaded, reshipped again and again and at a great expense. It now costs 213 cents to take a bushel of wheat from the Missouri river to Liverpool. Within thirty months, by reason of improved roadbeds, lighter grades, fewer curves, heavier iron and larger locomotives; a single-engine will haul not seventeen tons as formerly, but 2,000 tons, from the Missouri river to the Atlantic ocean, where it will be loaded from the car direct to the ship, carrying not 2,000, but 28,000 tons.

The saving in expense of transportation and handling and water rates will insure the producer better prices and the consumer cheaper food. Our people all understand this and they are both contented and happy. They are building better houses, they are putting more pianos in their parlors, more books on their shelves, more sunshine in their homes, and they are advancing the prices of their farms. These can now be rented for cash and will pay a better income for twice their market value than government bonds at current quotations.

LESLIE M. SHAW,
Governor of Iowa.

Dead Heads a Necessary Evil.

There is no good reason why everybody should not pay fair to the railroad. We have no free newspapers, no free groceries, no free meat, no free ice, no free coal. We have to pay for everything we use, but there is a large percentage of people who believe that it is their right to ride on a railroad train—perhaps taking up the space of a passenger, winning to pay on a free pass.

Nevertheless, it appears to be impossible to check the mass evil. It has been tried many times before. The railroads have agreed in an agreement to issue no passes, but to and behold, the first thing we know somebody broke faith. Then and there the agreement exploded and for a time there appeared to be a race between the railroads to see which could carry the most deadheads.

CHASUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Ex-President New York Central Railway.

HOW TREES ARE DWARFED.

Japanese Arboriculturists Are Peculiarly Successful in the Art.

The dwarf trees of Japan have been a never-ending source of wonder to Europeans ever since the opening of the hermit kingdom to inspection by the rest of the world. A single pine, perfect in form and foliage, has recently sold for \$1,200. It is six feet high and alleged to be 850 years old. It has long been supposed that the process by which Japanese gardeners succeeded in dwarfing forest trees was a long and costly one. It is now said that it is a simple process, and that anyone can do the trick. The following directions are given for producing a miniature oak tree:

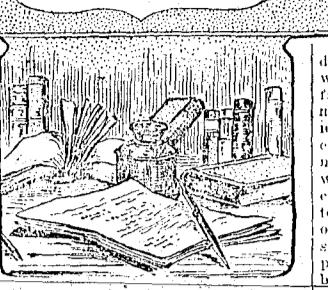
Take an orange and scoop out the pulp. Fill the interior with a rich mold and plant an acorn in the center of it, leaving the hole in the rind for it to sprout through. Put it in a sunny place and water it frequently. Soon after the first shoots have appeared the roots begin to break through the orange skin. Take a sharp knife and shave these off carefully and keep them shaved. The tree will grow about five or six inches high and then stop. In a year it will be a perfect miniature oak. When the roots cease to grow the orange skin should be varnished over and imbedded in a flower pot.

The Japanese dwarf all kinds of trees and make them live to a great age. Some of these dwarfs, like the Club of Eliza, are well known, and their owners have documentary evidence attesting their great age. The older they are, the more valuable, of course, they are. In Japan certain families follow the calling, trade, art or what you will, of growing dwarf trees from generation to generation, and you can buy a miniature oak 500 years old from a descendant of the man who first planted the acorn. Not only forest trees but fruit trees and flowering shrubs are dwarfed by these clever gardeners.

MEN WHO REFUSED TITLES.

Distinguished Englishmen Who Refuse Rank as an Empty Honor.

Not all Englishmen are seeking titles of nobility. At least there have been many subjects of the crown who might have worn coronets, but declined to accept them for varying reasons that were at least sufficient to themselves. The late William Ewart Gladstone was a notable example of the latter order of humanity, for the peerage which time after time was held out to him was always rigidly rejected.



duction must have such training that, whatever changes occur, he can throw his faculties efficiently into the solving of newly arising problems. This is as necessary in the education of chemical engineers as in the education of civil, mechanical or electrical engineers. The world and the processes of existence are created on a plan which expresses itself in the student in mathematics. The economies of manufacture, whether it be a steam engine, a dynamo, a bridge, or a piece of glue, are to be worked out first by the mathematician. What he finds is true in theory will ultimately work in practice, and so the culture of an engineer is of the sort which develops not only the inventive faculties but the logical faculties, so-called.

America is not likely to have too many technical schools, for our place in the world must be a supreme one and the victories to be won are not in war of armies or on fields bespattered with blood, but in that commercial strife in which the laboratory and the room for research and experiment will have a determining influence.

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the society throughout the Middle West and to Brigham Young on the journey to Utah and the rehabilitation of the people.

He was early made a member of the quorum of 12 apostles, and as such served until the death of Willard Woodruff, when, under the order of succession in the church, he was made "President, prophet, seer and revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," in September, 1898.

To the influence of Mr. Snow was attributed the serious attempt to revive the open practice of polygamy among the Mormons. He had been imprisoned for polygamy in 1896, but was among the signers of the pledge that the church should abandon this doctrine. Soon after he came into power, however, the Mormon priesthood began the widespread defense of the revelation of celestial marriage and the election of B. H. Roberts to Congress followed quickly. Mr. Snow had at least eight wives.

GET EVEN FOR A SLIGHT.

Young Men Not Invited to a Wedding Send "Representatives."

A popular young man who lives on the West Side was married a short time ago, and this event in his life seemed to estrange him from at least three of his former companions. The ill-feeling grew out of the distribution of invitations in which the trio was innocently ignored. No explanation would convince the young men that the slight was not premeditated.

"I will have the young woman write each of you a personal invitation if you say so," the prospective bridegroom volunteered. "I want you to feel that it was all a mistake."

The three shook their heads dolorously and insisted that the bride be spared the annoyance.

"We won't be there," said one of them, with a smile that told of a plot in contemplation, "but we will be represented all right." The young man about to be married gave little heed to it, but the couple left him to the covert threat of his friends.

Upon arriving at the young woman's house on the day set for the wedding the bridegroom was greatly annoyed at the discordant sounds that came from four handorgans that were ranged along the opposite curb. He thought that they had been retained by political club in the neighborhood that had planned for a rally that evening. The real purpose dawned upon him when upon emerging from the church with his now-made bride leaning on his arm, he described the quartette in a prominent place near the carriage. It was no time to cause a disturbance, so the youth passed on, swallowing his joy and indignation.

The serenade was continued at the bride's house. A policeman was sent for, but the operators displayed city licenses and could not be disturbed. At the depot they reappeared again, but on the last demonstration their employers stood beside them.

As the couple mounted the steps of the couch a cheer came from the three who had sent their "representatives." It is needless to say that the bride and groom continued on their way, never turning to wave adieu to the young men who had accomplished such a merciless revenge.—Chicago Chronicle.

OLDEST CHURCH WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. LEW WALLACE.

the graves of all except Wallace. He is still active. His mind is alert, his memory clear and his imagination powerful. There are no clogs in the machinery of his ponderous brain, the products of which are no less entertaining and instructive than in days gone by, though his best work is undoubtedly done, and the soldier-statesman-artist will be remembered in years to come for what he has already accomplished, rather than for what is yet to come.

Born in Brookville, Franklin County, Ind., April 10, 1827, Lew Wallace was the son of David Wallace, who was Governor of Indiana in 1837. He was studying law when the Mexican War broke out and enlisted in the First Indiana Infantry. After the war he took up the practice of law in Crawfordsville. For four years he served in the Indiana State Senate. He was a Democrat then, but he left the party shortly before the war broke out. Governor Morton called upon him to raise six regiments in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, which he did, and went to the front as Colonel of one of them, which he himself uniformed. He was speedily promoted to a brigadier generalship and commanded the center wing of the army at Fort Donelson. So conspicuously did his ability shine on this occasion, that he was promoted to a major-generalship and commanded a division at Shiloh and Corinth. He saved Cincinnati from capture by Gen. Kirby Smith in 1863. With 5,500 men he intercepted the march of Gen. Jubal Early, who had 25,000 men, preventing his entrance into Washington, and in July, 1863, fought the battle of Monocacy, which resulted in a Union defeat. Gen. Halleck promptly relieved Wallace of the command of the Eighth Army Corps, but he was reinstated by order of Gen. Grant, who declared that Wallace's generalship at Monocacy was beyond criticism. He was one of the members of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln. He was Governor of Utah from 1878 to 1881, and in 1881 was appointed minister to Turkey. While in Constantinople he became intimate with the Sultan, and was received with the title of "Emir." He became a Turkish character. After his return from Constantinople Gen. Wallace resumed his residence at Crawfordsville.

He has written many books, including "Barabbas," "The Fair God," "The费 Bee Baptist Church at Pattonville, St. Louis County, Mo., erected in 1828, is the oldest church west of the Mississippi River. It was founded during the administration of Zephaniah Treadwell, Spanish commander of St. Louis.

Rev. Thomas Mustek was the first pastor, and he remained in charge of the church till 1842. In 1850 a new building was erected on the St. Charles Rock Road, and Rev. William Barnes, the present pastor, was installed. The old building was abandoned, but some of its timbers were used in the new structure.

WAS A GREAT MORMON.

Lorenzo Snow Was One of the Leaders of the Church.

Lorenzo Snow, fifth President of the Mormon Church, who died in Salt Lake City recently, was one of the most interesting characters developed by the church founded by Joseph Smith. He was the last of the apostles who served under the prophet of Mormonism and the last leader of the first generation of Mormons.

He gave more than 60 years of his life to the work of the church, and that time travelled more than 150,000 miles on missionary tours, in which he carried the "gospel" of his sect throughout the United States and Europe and to the islands of the Pacific.

Mr. Snow was a native of Ohio, and was a student in Oberlin College more than 60 years ago, when Joseph Smith had gathered his first colony of converts at Kirtland, Ohio. He was travelling to the college one day when he met a travelling elder of the Mormons and engaged in theological discussion with him. The result was a visit to Kirtland, his conversion and baptism and the valuable services he rendered to Joseph Smith in the wanderings of

WAGON-LOADING ATTACHMENT.

In excavating dirt in large quantities it is common practice to use teams and scrapers to draw the dirt to a dump, or else to employ a large number of men to shovel the dirt into carts to be drawn away. The former method is slow work, in view of the small loads which can be taken, while the latter is expensive because of the cost of labor and the necessity of keeping the teams idle while the loading is going on. Adam Gehring, of Philadelphia, Pa., has just patented an apparatus which should overcome these objections, a picture of his invention being shown

Crawford—What advantage is there in marrying for money?—Crabshaw—Your love lasts longer.

Jinks—How much do you think a minister ought to get for marrying a couple?—Folkins—Well, it wholly unqualified with them perhaps he might be left off with six months.

She—How beautifully Miss Heavy-weight dances! She doesn't seem to touch the floor sometimes! He (whose feet are still suffering from the last polka with her)—She doesn't!—Punch.

Toderick—The advertisement said it was a great stopping place for the leisure class. Van Albert—Was it so? Rodrick—Yes; a dozen tramps stopped at the kitchen every morning.—Chicago News.

She—I have come to ask you for your daughter's hand?—"All right, my boy. I think you'll find it in the dishwater." Then the young man left, smiling, knowing that if such was the case he had won a prize.—Commerer.

Floorywalker—Good-morning. You wish to do some shopping, I presume?

Bride (with hibby)—Y-e-s. Floorywalker—Step into the smoking room and the boy there will give you a check for your husband.—New York Weekly.

A Freezer for Mrs. Newife: Mrs. Newife—I acknowledge that I have my faults, and am sometimes cross, Jack, dear, but if I had the last two years of my life to live over again I should marry you just the same. Mr. Newife—I doubt it.—Til-Bits.

"I suffer dreadfully from insomnia, doctor," said the patient. "Indeed," replied the physician, "we'll soon correct that." And he did, for this particular physician was able to procure for his patient a situation as nightwatchman.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Suburbanite—"Why, sir; we have everything right here in Etonshire but that heart could desire or fancy dictate." New Yorker—"And still you come to New York twice a year?" Suburbanite—"Well, yes; but only to buy luxuries and necessities."—Judge.

Miss Prills—Now that I have engaged you, Bridget; I am going to begin right away to give you a little training in the art of waiting on guests. You see, my daughter is

Now Coast Line of the Southern Pacific Co.

California is known now all over the world as the greatest resort State and its attractions have been greatly increased by the completion of the Southern Pacific Company's coast line between San Francisco and Los Angeles, running through San Jose and Santa Barbara. The new line includes a journey of 100 miles along the ocean cliff; follows the trail of the old Spanish fathers; passes near the best preserved of the California missions; and possesses a variety of ocean and valley scenery not included in any other 500-mile trip in the world. Famous resorts, Santa Cruz, Monterey and the grand hotel of Del Monte, with the magnificent grounds surrounding it, are reached by side trips. The giant redwoods of the Santa Cruz mountains are on a very large extension of the line. Such famous all-year resorts as Paseo Robles Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara are directly on the new route. The company has arranged to honor all tickets over this scenic route, and it is expected that the business of that line will be greatly increased thereby.

When Louis M. Alcott Was a Monk.
In a letter written by Miss Alcott in 1862 to her "Laurie," which is one of many published for the first time in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, she thus describes an interesting event of that year: "We had a grand Masque in March, when 400 people appeared in fine costumes and had merry time. * * * I was a 'monk,' and no one knew me even after we unmasked, for a black beard and cow[!] changed me into a jolly friar and made great fun. The boys called me 'sir,' pushed me round in the dressing room, and asked me to tie and pin them up, supposing I was a monk, and the girls flirted in earnest till I took off my beard, when they shouted."

HIGHEST AWARD.

ON

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

The judges at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, have awarded three gold medals to Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass., for the superiority of their Breakfast Cocoa and all of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and the excellence of their exhibits. This is the thirty-seventh highest award received by them from the great expositions in Europe and America.

Explained.

"She brags because her husband designs all her dresses. Aren't they hideous?"

"I went to school with him. He always was color blind."

Sweet and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by druggists.

A hard-headed man may be soft-hearted.

No trouble to get breakfast quick if you have Mrs. Austin's fine Pancake Flour. Your grocer waits to supply you.

Trifling that Costs.

Neck.

Sciatica and Lumbago.

And you may be disabled and incapacitated for work for many long days.



St. Jacobs Oil.

Will cure surely, right away, and save time, money and suffering. It

Conquers Pain.

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

WHY GET SOAKED WHEN TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING BLACK & YELLOW WILL KEEP YOU DRY IN THE HARDEST STORM.
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DID YOU EVER HEAR OF BEAUTIFUL CREAMS IN THE MARKET?
TRADE FAIR.

ASTHMA-HAY FEVER
CURED BY DR. TAFT'S ASTHMA-MALENE.
SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
ADDRESS DR. TAFT, 79 E. 130th ST., N.Y.C.

9900 TO \$1500 A YEAR
We want Intelligent Men and Women as
Drugs-Representatives or Local Managers;
Advise—Send to A. J. TOWER, 79 E. 130th St., N.Y.C.,
and you will receive a compensation depending upon the time
you work. Send stamp for full particulars and
rate position preferred. Address, Dept. A.
THE TOWER COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY independent
lady, address Mrs. V. M. MARKET ST., Chicago.

CONSUMPTION FORMULA
DURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Boat Creek Syrup. Traces Good. Use
in time of consumption, and you will
be well again.

CONSUMPTION

STORY BY SCHLEY.

Admiral Describes Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

WORK OF BROOKLYN.

Ship in Center of Storm of Shot and Shell During the Battle.

Commander in Naval Engagement Denies He Said "D—n the Texas" and Contradicts Other Evidence—Declares He Looked for Sampson Before Determining His Own Position in the Fight—Explains the "Loop" and the Retrograde Movement.

Rear Admiral Schley took the stand on the thirtieth day of the inquiry and told the story of the beginning of the Santiago campaign in a plain, simple, straightforward manner. He refrained from attempting to question the veracity of any officer who has testified against him, crediting their misstatements to a failure of recollection.

Before flatly contradicting Captain Sigbee, regarding the information concerning the presence of the Spaniards in Santiago, Admiral Schley said that Captain Sigbee was not capable of uttering a falsehood, but that his recollection was at fault and not his veracity. "Captain Sigbee," said the rear admiral, "would not make a misstatement for his comand."

Rear Admiral Schley took up the specifications of the precept one by one, told of the formation of the flying squadron, and continued down to the beginning of the retrograde movement, when the court adjourned.

The rear admiral disclaimed that he was guilty of disobedience of orders, as the order which reached him did not say the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, but directed Schley to find out if it was there, and not to permit it to leave "without a decisive action."

"That part of the order was fully executed," remarked Admiral Schley, and there was a peal of laughter on the part of the spectators.

Schley then told of the conference he had with Rear Admiral Sampson on board the New York at Key West, during which he had assured Sampson of his loyalty. Captain Chadwick, on this occasion, remarked that any one who knew Commodore Schley was sure of his loyalty to the commander-in-chief.

During this conference it was developed that both Sampson and Schley agreed the objective point of Cervera's fleet was either Havana or Cienfuegos, as the latter port was connected with Havana by rail. Neither had any idea that the Spaniards would go to Santiago, which is in the end of the island, the lines of communication being absolutely controlled by the insurgents.

Rear Admiral Schley said that the delay at Cienfuegos was due to the fact that Captain McCalla had not communicated the code of signals arranged with the insurgents, and that Lieutenant Southern had not communicated information which he had been directed to give.

Speaking of the difficulty of coaling in the open sea, the admiral said the Merrimac had several holes punched in its efforts to coal. He used every endeavor to coal, but the problem presented to him in this connection was one that had vexed the navies of the world for fifty years. He asserted that whenever it was possible to coal the ships he had done so, but there were times when he would not assume the responsibility, as the vessels of his squadron would have been placed in jeopardy in attempting to coal in the open sea.

According to Rear Admiral Schley's testimony, the flying squadron left Cienfuegos within four hours after he was certain the Spanish squadron was not in that harbor. He did not make his movements, as it would have been to the liking of his men and himself to meet the Spanish squadron.

Great stress has been laid upon the fact that Rear Admiral Schley did not mask his movements at night, but Rear Admiral Schley said experience had taught him that the signals of a ship could not be seen more than four miles during the day, and that the ardois lights could not be seen at a greater distance than six and a half miles at night.

When the flying squadron left Cienfuegos they were fourteen miles from the shore and it was impossible for the Spaniards to be advised of the movements of the Americans.

Rear Admiral Schley reported the formation of the squadron on its way to Santiago and referred to the importance of keeping his squadron formation intact. He said it would have been unwise and unilitary to leave behind the auxiliary vessels and the collier which caused the delay of his movement, and said the smaller craft should not have been abandoned except as a last and strict military necessity, which he did not consider existed.

In explaining why he did not place confidence in the information sent by the Navy Department relative to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, Rear Admiral Schley said he believed this was a ruse, as he believed it had come by way of Havana. He had not been informed that the department had secret agents in Havana, as he should have been. He believed that the Spanish ships were to be used to cover the American fleet.

Rear Admiral Schley said this was determined upon after he had considered all the circumstances. He had taken the coal supply of the squadron into account and had calculated on the amount of fuel required under the most favorable and unfavorable circumstances. The steaming power of his fleet was only equal to that of the weakest ship. Seven of the ten vessels were short of coal. In addition to this he had taken into consideration that it might be necessary to chase the enemy, and he could not assume that the Spaniards would chase toward our base of supplies, but toward their own. Therefore any calculation relating to the coal supply would have to assume conditions less favorable to the Americans and most favorable to the Spaniards.

The Merrimac's machinery broke down, and the collier signaled it would require two or three hours to repair it, but as a matter of fact it took exactly twenty-four hours.

Rear Admiral Schley said it would be folly to send a ship alongside an unman-

ageable collier. The risk was too great and he would not take it. He was on the spot, watching the condition of the sea, and was charged with the responsibility which always makes one cautious.

SCHLEY CONTINUES STORY.
Commander at the Battle of Santiago Tells of the Fight.

Rear Admiral Schley continued his story of the Santiago campaign at the court of inquiry Friday. A positive denial of the "D—n the Texas" incident testified to by Lieutenant Hodges was one of the features of Schley's statement. The rear admiral said he not only did not make the remark, but that the whole story of the colloquy as related by Hodges was a fiction—that Hodges was too good an officer to invent, and that Rear Admiral Schley would not have permitted such a breach of the regulations.

Rear Admiral Schley explained away many of the points of the precept and made it plain that he was not to be blamed during the battle, as upon hearing the cry that the enemy was coming out, he went upon the deck of the Brooklyn with a pair of long glasses in his hand, and even by the aid of these he could not see the New York, it having disappeared in the distance.

SCHLEY TAKES COMMAND.
In the morning before the battle began Schley's orderly had reported that the signal, "Disregard signals from the ship," was down from the yards of the New York. In giving his reasons for not doing so, he said the absence of the New York Rear Admiral Schley said his first act after knowing the enemy was escaping was to look for the flagship so as to know how to cover himself, as he was second in command.

A few moments after the battle began Schley signaled "Follow flag" from the Brooklyn. This was an order for the ships of the fleet to follow the Brooklyn, and the signal was given to the Oregon in attempting to coal at that point. He had information about Mole St. Nicholas, and Gonavas, these places being available for the small vessels.

He did intend to use the smooth water outside the marine limit at these places for coaling. He did not wish to go in nearer, as he desired to avoid international complications growing out of a stronger one in using its ports for coaling purposes. He suggested to the Navy De-

partment that Sampson be sent to relieve the strength of the batteries, and in this was successful. The primary reason for this action was not to destroy the Colón, but if that ship could have been captured at a shot or two he would have been glad to have sent a shot through the Spanish.

The charts relating to the fortifications furnished by the Navy Department were dated 1836 and were useless. He had no intention of placing the ships of his fleet near any of the batteries, as the only order he had in this connection was that from the Navy Department directing him not to risk the loss of his ships. He did not propose to do this, and to do so before destroying the Spanish squadron would have been to invite an attack which might have resulted disastrously.

Referring to the order of May 27 from Sampson which contained definite information that the Spanish squadron was in Santiago harbor, Schley said he did not receive this until June 10. The judge advocate objected to this testimony, as it went beyond the date on which Sampson arrived at Santiago. The court decided to admit the evidence, however.

From this point he went on to the discovery of the Colón in the harbor, and said that Captain Sigbee, when called aboard the Brooklyn shortly after the discovery was made, was much surprised to know the Spanish fleet was in Santiago after he had been so certain it was not there.

COALING A SERIOUS PROBLEM.
The rear admiral said his orders were to coal at every opportunity. He had inquired about Cape Cruz, which was 100 miles from Santiago, but he did not regard it as an available place; he was informed that some of the smaller ships had gone ashore at Manzanilla and he did not propose to lose any of his larger ships in attempting to coal at that point. He had information about Mole St. Nicholas, and Gonavas, these places being available for the small vessels.

He did intend to use the smooth water outside the marine limit at these places for coaling. He did not wish to go in nearer, as he desired to avoid international complications growing out of a stronger one in using its ports for coaling purposes. He suggested to the Navy De-

OVERWEIGHT.
On a hot afternoon in August, when every self-respecting young woman in London was enjoying the lot of the "simply clinging" female, a stout, elderly lady, somewhat resembling a violet silk balloon, waddled out of her carriage and entered the postoffice. The "young persons" behind the brass lattice-work kept the stout lady waiting for nearly a minute and a half before one of them was at leisure to weigh her parcel, reply to a dozen questions and issue the needful stamps. In consequence of the unseemly delay, the stout lady (who kept her coachman waiting by the hour while she killed time in superfluous shopping) was naturally annoyed. "And do you expect me?" she asked "arrogantly," "to put the stamps on myself?" "Why, no, madam," replied the postoffice girl, demurely. "I'm afraid we could hardly send you by post for 4½d."—London Kling.

THE TEACHER'S WIFE.

Clara Keys, Mina, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Clara Keys, wife of Chas. Keys, school teacher of this place, tells a wonderful story.

For years her life was one of misery. Her back ached all the time; neuralgia pains drove her to desperation. She used much medicine, but failed to get any relief till she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. She says:

"Very soon after I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills all my aches and pains vanished like the morning dew. I consider this remedy a God-send to suffering womanhood."

Encouraged by its success in her own case, Mrs. Keys induced her mother, an old lady of 74 years, to use Dodd's Kidney Pills for her many aches and pains. Now both mother and daughter rejoice in perfect freedom from illness or suffering which is something neither had enjoyed for years before.

PAPA NEEDED TO HUSTLE.

There is a family in the city not more than a mile from the city hall, which like many another in every community, hasn't any more cash than they know what to do with. Of course, that is not their fault, but just another of nature's occasional lapses in bestowing what Bill Nye used to call a "champagne hunker," but making no provision for the champagne.

The other day one of the juvenile members of the family was playing near her home and was met by a neighbor's child on her way to school.

"Aren't you going to school?" asked the second of the first child.

"No," was the faltering answer.

"Mamma says I can't go to school until I have paid another nickel."—Duluth News-Tribune.

CARE OF THE COMPLEXION.

Many persons with delicate skin suffer greatly in winter from chapping. Frequently the trouble arises from the use of impure soap and chap salves. The face and hands should be washed only in clear, hot water with Ivory soap. A little mutton tallow or almond oil may be used after the bath to soften the skin.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

In New Hampshire the State government pays a bounty on dead grasshoppers at the rate of \$1 a bushel.

Agent in this county. Our lowest man makes \$5.00 per day. Send 25c for sample. Same refundable first order. Maumee Novelty Works, Box 222, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE HEAVIEST VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE IS THE LUMINAR VINE, WHICH SINKS IN WATER AS THOUGH IT WERE SO MUCH METAL.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a terrible cough.

Fred Hermann, 209 Box Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1901.

The wicked flea often revisits on trouble when no man is after him.

If you like Mrs. Austin's famous Pan Cake Flour, "Won't you be good?" Tell your friends how delicious it is.

When a man is on his ear his jaw generally has to work overtime.



Mrs. Emma E. Felch, Treasurer Fond du Lac, Wis., Social Economic Club, Tells How She was Cured of Irregular and Painful Menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for irregular and painful menstruation, and was entirely cured after using two bottles. I can truly say it is a boon to suffering women, and I would recommend all suffering from the above troubles to try a few bottles and be cured. Very thankfully yours, EMMA E. FELCH, Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis."

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, or any disease with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

NO OTHER MEDICINE FOR FEMALE ILLS IN THE WORLD HAS RECEIVED SUCH WIDESPREAD AND UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

W.L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE

OUR \$3.50 SHOES \$3.00

MAJOR

W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Edge Line
cannot be equalled at any price.

For more than a quarter of a century the reputation for comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at a price equal to ours.

JOE'S WAY AND BOB'S.

"If something would only turn up," sighed Joe. "I could make a success of life, I know. And I wouldn't live just for myself—Everybody should have a share of my wealth."

He might have won both wealth and esteem. But he wasted his time in a fit of dream, "I'll turn something up," said Bob, with a smile. So he tramped o'er the city for many a mile; asking for work at office and store. Until at last, he reached the right door. The work was hard, and the pay was slim. But hard work meant promotion, and that suited him.

The time that Joe was dreaming away, Bob kept on working and made it pay. Joe feels that Dame Fortune has cheated him. For Bob's cup with good things she's filled to the brim. With the poor and the needy he shares his cup.

As Joe will do, when something turns up.

—Caroline Stratton Valentine, in *The Forester*.

A Deed of Separation.

They were neither of them bad. On the contrary, they were average human beings, were Jack Ensor and his wife Olive, but they had certain faults of temper which brought the less pleasant characteristics of each of them to the surface. The principle of "bear and forbear," which is the first and last essential of wedded comfort and peace, had not been observed by them; so that little by little, bit by bit, day by day and year by year they had drifted apart.

There were days when they would not exchange more than a few hurried words of conventional politeness. There were other days when even these formal utterances hung fitfully upon the lips of man and wife, and did not form themselves into speech.

The clima arrived one foggy December morning. Olive had risen with a severe headache, and her husband, aching with business cares, had passed a restless night. They glanced at each other with unmeaning looks when they met, and at length Jack rose from the table, leaving his meal untouched.

"Olive," he said, in a voice that was sick with despair, "this sort of thing must come to an end."

"What sort of thing, Jack?" He laughed, but the laugh had the ring of a sob.

"You know as well as I know. This unhappy farce of living together must be terminated. Neither of us can endure it much longer."

"You are only saying what I—what I have thought for months."

"Exactly so."

Silence sat motionless at the table, while Ensor paced the room moodily. Presently he said, speaking in a tone of sorrow, rather than reproof:

"We ought never to have been married, you and I. Marriage was the great mistake of our lives."

"It is usually the great mistake of most lives."

"Mistakes may be rectified. If I make a mistake in my ledger in the city, I take my knife and scratch it out."

She laughed hopelessly.

"You cannot scratch out a mad marriage," she said.

"You are wrong. The law has provided an outlet for unhappy men and women like myself and you. Have you ever heard of deeds of separation?"

"I have read of them in the papers."

"Let us be separated. You shall live where you like and have an ample allowance. It would be happier for both of us."

"As you please."

"It is hardly a question of pleasure," he made answer in a sorrow-stricken tone. "I do not anticipate that I shall revel in my solitary condition—not you in yours. But any state of life must assuredly be preferable to our present existence—to the daily antagonism which prevails between us. I am sure, quite sure of that."

Oliver bowed her dark head with resignation.

"You are right—perfectly right," she observed softly. "I thought sometimes I fancy that if Jackie had lived, things might have been so different. You and I were good friends, Jack, until we lost our darling—"

Ensor faced her steadily as he replied:

"I envy the boy—envy him with all my heart, for I wish that I also were dead—"

Three days later Mr. Oldborough, solicitor, of Clement's Inn, was sitting in his private office, when a clerk entered and stated that Mr. Ensor desired to see him.

"Show Mr. Ensor in at once," replied the lawyer; "and place a chair."

The clerk obeyed, and an instant later the visitor was ushered into the apartment.

"Good morning," said the genial old solicitor. "Sit down, and tell me what I can do for you. It may sound unbusiness-like on my part to say so, but I sincerely trust that you are in no legal trouble."

"No."

"I am glad to hear it. Pray go on, legal trouble could be," said Ensor, huskily, "for it concerns my home. Mr. Oldborough, I can speak to you quite frankly, I know, and I have come to tell you that my wife and I have found further existence under the same roof impossible. My object in coming here is to instruct you to draw up a deed of separation."

The worthy lawyer started aghast. He had known Jack Ensor since childhood; had in bygone days "tipped" him when a boy at Harrow, and took an interest in him far greater than the ordinary interest bestowed by solicitor upon his client. Surprised beyond all measure, he ejaculated slowly:

"A deed of separation! My dear sir, you cannot be serious speaking in jest. Look at me and tell me if I seem as one who jokes."

His face was drawn, white and haggard. It did not require the experienced eye of the man of law, grown learned in the devious ways of humanity, to perceive that his client was on the border-

line of despair, and he therefore said, in a kind and encouraging tone:

"Perhaps the facts are not as bad as they appear to you. I have known many persons come to me as you have come to seek such separation, and after a little comfortable chat, I have been able to persuade them that in cases of this kind it is better, far better, to forgive and to forget."

Ensor shook his head.

"Do not misunderstand me," he said quietly. "There is little in my wife that needs forgiveness, and doubtless she would tell you the same thing regarding me. Neither of them has committed any special wrong. It is simply a question of incompatibility of temper. The wrong man married the wrong woman. That is all."

"Then nothing that I say can bring you to change your mind?" asked the other man, gravely.

"Nothing that you can say or do, Mr. Oldborough, well-meaning and kind as you always are—can cause me or my wife to abate our resolution one jot. Come, let me cease this purposeless conversation, and come to business. I require a deed of separation drawn up at once."

"In that case," returned Mr. Oldborough, sadly, "there is no alternative left me but to accede to your wishes."

He then drew a sheet of paper towards him, and took down the details of the document, all of which details Ensor dictated in a firm voice.

"When will the deed be ready for signature?" asked the latter, as he rose to quit the office.

"I will have it prepared this afternoon, and if you choose, I will call at your house to obtain the signatures next Monday morning."

Ensor bowed.

"Good," he said promptly. "On Monday morning you will find my wife and myself waiting to receive you."

A moment later he was passing rapidly down the grimy stairs of the Inn, whilst the lawyer stood regarding him with a mournful expression.

"His mind is made up," he pondered, "and only Heaven itself can change him now."

The week wore to its end. Sunday came and went, and the Sunday roundabout.

All was ready for Olive's departure. Her clothes, jewelry, and other belongings had been packed, and quiet lodgings had been found for her, pending more permanent arrangements. Nothing remained now but to sign the deed of separation and then good-bye.

A lassion drew up at the gate, and Mr. Oldborough alighted, carrying a small bag.

He greeted the silent couple with solemn kindness. Taking each one aside, he asked whether, even at this late hour, a reconciliation might not be contemplated, but the answer which he received from husband and wife convinced him that his good-natured words had fallen on barren soil. Controlling the sigh which trembled on his breath, he opened his bag and produced the deed which was to separate "this man and the woman," who, seven years before, had stood at God's altar and sworn to love and cherish each other for better or worse until death should intervene. Death had not intervened, but for all that separation was at hand—a few more minutes, and all would be done.

A pause ensued. There was a formality to be gone through before the signing of the deed. The solicitor explained it would be necessary that the marriage certificate should be produced, and that the date and number of registration should be transferred from that certificate to the present document.

"Fetch the deed, Olive, if you please," said Ensor, to his wife. "I think it is locked away in your drawer."

She obeyed. During her absence, the deed was spoken for a few minutes. Then Mr. Oldborough said, more for the sake of breaking the awkward silence than for any other reason:

"Mrs. Ensor is a long time gone, is she not?"

"Perhaps she has had some difficulty in opening the drawer," responded Ensor mechanically. "I know that it has not been touched for years."

They waited in quiet patience, and presently the door opened and Olive entered. She carried in one hand the marriage certificate and in the other a small woolen object.

"What was it?" It seemed to Mr. Oldborough that it was a baby's shoe.

Olive's face had changed. All the dull resentment had gone out of her eyes; a light shone in them that had not shone there for many, many weary months. There were tears upon her cheeks as she approached her husband, and said brokenly:

"It's that hateful Tommy Rhodes!"

"It's that hateful Tommy Rhodes!" she said. "He just likes to tease me, and I suppose he knows mamma isn't here."

That time the noise seemed to come from the side door, and so Jessie ran there and peeped out through the glass.

Seeing no one, she said, "I'll just hide here, and next time he knocks I'll open the door so quickly that I'll surprise him."

She went out on the porch and looked all around, but there was no one.

So at last she went back to her dolls, but after a little it came again—rap! rap! rap!—so quick and sharp! Jessie was getting angry.

"It's that hateful Tommy Rhodes!" she said. "He just likes to tease me, and I suppose he knows mamma isn't here."

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Seeing no one, she said, "I'll just hide here, and next time he knocks I'll open the door so quickly that I'll surprise him."

She went out on the porch and looked all around, but there was no one.

So she drew back out of sight and waited quietly for a few minutes.

Soon the knocking came again, and Jessie jumped up and threw the door open and looked out.

"No one was there."

The kitten lay sound asleep in the sun and an acorn rolled off the porch roof.

Jessie began to feel frightened. What could it be—knocking and rapping like that?

She went down cellar and looked all around, and while she was there the knock came again. It sounded away in the attic, so, although she was really frightened, she climbed up to the attic to see what it would be.

While she was peering around into the dark corners of the attic she heard it again—rap! rap! rap!—right over her head, and she just turned and ran down two flights of stairs and out into the sunshine, without stopping. Then she felt better.

She sat down in the swing, and looked up the street for mamma. Then she heard the knocking again, and looking



up at the house, she saw who it was that had been knocking.

A saucy red-headed woodpecker sat on the porch roof pounding a big acorn on the shingles with all his might to crack its tough shell, so that he could eat it.

Then Jessie began to laugh at herself for being frightened at a woodpecker, and soon she saw mamma coming, and ran to meet her and tell her all about it. They had a good laugh over it, and Jessie calls all the red-headed woodpeckers Tommy Rhodes to this day.—*Youth's Companion*.

TRIANGULAR ESPIONAGE.

How Three Spotters Worked Together in a Railroad Case.

And the merry-go-round goes round and round.

And the horses never tire;

And the bright lights blaze,

And the music plays,

And the mirth rolls higher and higher;

As the merry-go-round goes round and round;

And round and round goes the merry-go-round;

—Many M. Parks, in *St. Nicholas*.

THE OAK AND THE FLASH.

One oak three is which, even in England, as a rule keeps its leaves all the year through. Hence it is called the evergreen oak. Wind and lightning deal more gently with it than with most other trees. It has been noticed that trees with pointed leaves, such as those of this holly-like oak, are less often struck with the vivid flash than those whose leaves are round. They say the countless points are immovable agents for discharging the electricity in the air. For the same reason ivy-clad oaks are also seldom struck. It is of interest to add that lightning in winter is more dangerous to trees than it is in summer, good sport and good living, and, while there was no evidence of anything wrong, he had fallen under suspicion on general principles. The company officials were persuaded he was living far beyond his means, and inferred that he must be helping himself to the cash, but all prior efforts to get a line on him had failed ignominiously, and for that reason the expert sleuth had been imported from the North and told to go to the bottom of the case, if it took six months. When the conductor heard that a spy had been put on his train he was highly indignant, and also alarmed. He

remained that the fellow would be especially anxious to sustain his reputation as a thief catcher, and was, in all probability, fully prepared to take up a case in the event that he discovered no evidence. To protect himself against such a maneuver he quietly telephoned to a big detective agency in Chicago and engaged a first-class operative to spot the spotters. Both men went on duty at about the same time, the spotters taking the role of a commercial traveler who had frequent business up and down the road. He watched the conductor, the Chicago detective watched him, and the conductor sized them both up and chickened in his sleeve.

"Now comes the funny part of the yarn. The double watch had been in progress only a few days when a treacherous brakeman went to the general superintendent and told him the whole story. The superintendent was a pretty wise person, himself so said nothing but simply engaged an entirely new man and set him to watching the two spies.

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